



# राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश

## हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित

शुक्रवार, 31 अगस्त, 2018/09 भाद्रपद, 1940

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

उद्योग विभाग

अधिसूचना

शिमला-2, 29 अगस्त, 2018

संख्या: ईण्ड-ए(एफ)19-21/2005-वोल्यूम-I.—हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपाल, अधिसूचना संख्या ईण्ड-ए(एफ)19-21/2005-वॉल-I, तारीख 16-04-2018 द्वारा अधिसूचित, हिमाचल प्रदेश सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम सरलीकरण परिषद् नियम, 2018 के नियम 4(ii) के साथ पठित सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम विकास

अधिनियम, 2006 (2006 का 27) की धारा 18 की उप-धारा (2) और धारा 21 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, हिमाचल प्रदेश सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम सरलीकरण परिषद् (एच०पी०एम०एस०ई० एफ०सी०) के समक्ष संदर्भ दर्ज करने सहित असंतुष्ट सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों से प्रभारित की जाने वाली निम्नलिखित "फीस/प्रसंस्करण प्रभार" अधिसूचित करते हैं, अर्थात् :—

क्रम संख्या	परिषद् को संदर्भ करने के दिन दावा राशि	प्रसंस्करण फीस
1.	जहां दावा ₹ 10 लाख तक का है	₹ 2000 /—
2.	जहां दावा ₹ 25 लाख तक का है	₹ 3000 /—
3.	जहां दावा ₹ 50 लाख तक का है	₹ 4500 /—
4.	जहां दावा ₹ 50 लाख से अधिक का है	₹ 10000 /—

फीस/प्रसंस्करण प्रभार बैंक में "हिमाचल प्रदेश सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम सरलीकरण परिषद्" के नाम बचत खाते में जमा किए जाएंगे। परिषद् के मामलों से सम्बन्धित संबद्ध कार्यक्रम अधिकारी, हिमाचल प्रदेश सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम सरलीकरण परिषद् के अध्यक्ष के पूर्व अनुमोदन से इस खाते से ₹ 5000 /— तक की धनराशि आहरित करने के लिए अधिकृत है। इस राशि का उपयोग, परिषद् के समस्त परिचालन व्ययों अर्थात् बैठक प्रभारों, लेखन-सामग्री, परिषद् के सदस्यों को प्रसुविधा प्रदान करने, डाक प्रभारों आदि को पूरा करने के लिए किया जा सकता है। फीस परिषद् के खाते में या तो डिमांड ड्राफ्ट के माध्यम से या ऑनलाइन जमा की जा सकती है। ऑनलाइन संदाय के लिए आवेदक द्वारा, ऑनलाइन किए गए संदाय का प्रमाण, आवेदन/संदर्भ के साथ प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।

आदेश द्वारा,  
आर० डी० धीमान, भा० प्र० से०,  
प्रधान सचिव (उद्योग)।

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*[Authoritative English text of this Department Notification No. Ind-A(F)19-21/2005-Vol-I dated 29-08-2018 as required under clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution of India].*

## INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATION

*Shimla-2, the 29th August, 2018*

**No. Ind-A(F)19-21/2005-Vol-I.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 18 and sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006) read with rule 4(ii) of the Himachal Pradesh Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Council Rules, 2018 notified *vide* notification No. Ind-A(F)19-21/2005-Vol-I, dated 16-04-2018, the Governor of Himachal Pradesh is pleased to notify the following "fee/processing charges" to be charged from the aggrieved Micro & Small Enterprises alongwith filing of the reference before the H. P. Micro & Small Enterprises Facilitation Council (HPMSEFC) as under:—

Sl. No.	Claim amount on the day of making reference to Council	Processing Fee
1.	Where claim is upto ₹ 10.00 lakh	₹ 2000/-
2.	Where claim is upto ₹ 25.00 lakh	₹ 3000/-

3.	Where claim is upto ₹ 50.00 lakh	₹ 4500/-
4.	Where claim is above ₹ 50.00 lakh	₹ 10000/-

The fee/processing charges shall be deposited in a Saving Account in the name of “H. P. Micro Small Enterprises Facilitation Council” in the Bank. The concerned Programme Officer dealing with Council matters, with the prior approval of Chairman HPMSEFC is authorized to draw funds upto ₹ 5000/- out of this account. This amount can be used to meet all operational expenses of the Council viz. meeting charges, stationery, providing facilities to members of the Council, postal charges etc. The fee can be deposited in the account of the Council either through Demand Draft or online. For online payment, proof of having paid online shall be submitted by the applicant alongwith application/reference.

By order,  
R. D. DHIMAN, IAS,  
Principal Secretary (Inds.).

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, NAGAR PANCHAYAT, ARKI, DISTT. SOLAN, H.P

### NOTIFICATION

*Arki, the 28th August, 2018*

**No. NPA/Bye-laws/2018.**—The following Bye-Laws made by the Nagar Panchayat Arki for regulating the Posting of Bills Hoardings, Advertisements, Sign Boards, in exercise of the power conferred by section 202 (O) read with section 217 of the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 (13 of 1994) having been confirmed by State Govt. as required under section 217 of the aforesaid Act are hereby published for general information, namely.—

### BYE LAWS TO REGULATE POSTINGS OF BILLS, HOARDINGS, ADVERTISEMENTS OF NAGAR PANCHAYAT ARKI

**1. Short title, commencement and application.**—These Bye Laws may be called the Nagar Panchayat Arki (Regulation of Postings of Bills and fixing of advertisement hoardings, sign boards etc.) Bye-Laws, 2018.

(1) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Rajpatra, Himachal Pradesh.

(2) They shall apply to Nagar Panchayat Arki Area.

**2. Definitions.**—In these bye laws unless the context otherwise requires:—

(a) “Act” means the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994,

(b) “Bills” means any poster, notice and advertisement printed on paper of Board or painted on hoardings, sign boards or walls etc. and hung on poles etc.,

(c) “Panchayat” means the Nagar Panchayat Arki, and

(d) “Schedule” means the schedule indicating the rate in respect of sign boards.

**3. Prohibition of sticking, fixing hanging or painting bills, posters, advertisement, notice etc.**—No person shall without the written permission of the Secretary Nagar Panchayat Arki Stick, fix or hung or cause to be fixed stick, or hung or paint bills, posters, advertisement, notice over any place or property whether private or public in public street or road in contravention of the following conditions:—

- (i) Hoarding shall not be allowed in the acquired width the national/state highways and other scheduled roads as they cause traffic hazard and are against the instructions of the Govt. of India and Hon'ble Himachal Pradesh High Court.
- (ii) No hoardings, advertisements shall be put on the valley side above the road level (including on the roofs of buildings) to preserve the aesthetics, scenic beauty and the view of hills.
- (iii) No hoardings, advertisements shall be put at the place where it affects, endangers the growth of flora.
- (iv) No hoardings shall be located in thickly wooded area and no wire of any kind shall be placed on trees;
- (v) No hoardings, advertisements shall exceed dimension size of 16 Sq. meters;
- (vi) No hoardings, advertisements shall be against the guidelines of the PWD ;
- (vii) No hoardings, advertisements shall be located near a water source;
- (viii) No hoardings, advertisements shall in the form of writing engraving nailing and carving on any Natural animate or inanimate object;
- (ix) No hoardings, advertisements shall be located to the road. No hoardings advertisement should be located on a sharp “U” turn and blind turn; and
- (x) The beauty of nature formation such as hills, rivers, trees and rocks shall not be destroyed by indiscriminate installation of commercial advertisements.

**4. Exemption.**—Subject to the conditions mentioned in Bye Laws 3 private boards may be erected on Respective premises by Govt. Officers, association or mercantile firms, for posting their own notices, advertisements etc.

Prohibition of displaying indecent picture or language. Advertisement containing indecent picture or language shall not be allowed Secretary Nagar Panchayat Arki shall be authority to decide as to the decency or otherwise of the advertisements and the appeal against the decision shall be made to President Nagar Panchayat, Arki whose decision shall be final.

**5. Fee for Permission.**—

- (i) Fee @ Rs. 300/- per sqm. shall be payable for every permission granted under Bye-Laws No. 3 above per annum.
- (ii) Cloth Banners @ 100/- per month per banner.

6. When a person desires to remove the advertisement, he will put the space as it was before.

7. **Penalties.**—Whoever contravenes any of these bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extended to Five Thousand Rupees and when the contravention is a continuing one, with further fine which may extend to Rupees 200/- for every day, after the first day during which such contravention continues.

By order,

Sd/-

Secretary,  
Nagar Panchayat, Arki.

## DOOR-TO-DOOR GARBAGE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL BYE-LAWS 2018

### NOTIFICATION

*Dated, the 28th August, 2018*

**No. NPA/D2D/2018-898.**—The following Bye-Laws made by Nagar Panchayat, Arki for regulating The **Door-to-Door Garbage Collection & Disposal—2018** in exercise of the powers conferred by section 202 and 217 of the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 (Act No. 12 of 1994) read with rule 15 (zf) of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 having been confirmed by State enforcement, as required under section 217 of the aforesaid Acts are hereby published for general information, namely :—

### BYE LAWS TO REGULATE DOOR-TO-DOOR GARBAGE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL OF NAGAR PANCHAYAT, ARKI

#### CHAPTER-I

#### GENERAL

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(a) These Bye-Laws may be called The Door-to-Door Garbage Collection and Disposal bye-laws 2018 of Nagar Panchayat, Arki for municipal solid waste management & disposal.

(b) These bye-laws shall come into force on the date of their adoption and publication in the Rajpatra, the gazette of Himachal Pradesh Government.

(c) This shall apply to Nagar Panchayat, Arki area.

2. **Definitions.**—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “**act**” means the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1994 and Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994.

(b) “**bulk waste generator**” means and includes buildings occupied by the central government departments or undertakings, state government departments or undertakings, local bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals,

- nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100kg per day ;
- (c) **"bye laws"** means regulatory framework notified by local body, census town and notified area townships for facilitating the implementation of these rules effectively in their jurisdiction ;
- (d) **"composting"** means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;
- (e) **"disposal"** means the final and safe disposal of post processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land as specified in Schedule I to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;
- (f) **"domestic hazardous waste"** means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, *etc.*, generated at the household level;
- (g) **"door-to-door garbage collection"** means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments, offices, institutional or any other non-residential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multi storied building or apartments, large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises;
- (h) **"dry waste"** means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non-recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, etc;
- (i) **"dump sites"** means a land utilised by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling;
- (j) **"fine/penalty"** means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under the bye laws for non-compliance of the directions contained in these or bye-laws ;
- (k) **"municipality"** means the municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat of Himachal Pradesh.
- (l) **"non-biodegradable waste"** means any waste that cannot be degraded by microorganisms into simpler stable compounds;
- (m) **"sanitary land filling"** means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants slope instability and erosion;
- (n) **"sanitary waste"** means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;
- (o) **"schedule"** means the schedule indicating the rate in respect of sign boards ;

- (p) **"secondary storage"** means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility;
- (q) **"segregation"** means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, non-biodegradable wastes including recyclable waste, non recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non-recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes;
- (r) **"service provider"** means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, etc;
- (s) **"user fee/ charge"** means a fee imposed by the local body and any entity mentioned in rule on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services.
- (t) **"waste picker/Collector"** means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood.

Words and expressions used herein but not defined, but defined in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and the Air (prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Himachal Pradesh Corporation Act, 1994, Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 and Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the respective Acts and Rules.

## CHAPTER-II

### MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

**3. Municipal Solid Waste Management.**—The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall establish an integrated Solid Waste Management (SWM) system with an aim to reduce the amount of waste being disposed, while maximizing resources recovery and efficiency. The preferred waste management system shall focus on the following points, namely:—

- I. **Reduction and reuse at source.**—The most preferred option for Solid Waste Management shall be prevention of waste generation. It will be helpful in reducing the handling, treatment, and disposal costs and specially reduce various environmental impacts such as leachate, air emissions and generation of greenhouse gases.
- II. **Waste recycling.**— Recovery of recyclable material resources through a process of segregation, collection and re-processing to create new products shall be the next preferred alternative.
- III. **Composting.**—As far as possible the organic fraction of waste shall be composted and used to improve soil health and agricultural production adhering to norms.

- IV. **Waste-to-Energy.**—Where material recovery from waste is not possible, energy recovery from waste through production of heat, electricity or fuel may be preferred. Bio-methanation, waste incineration, production of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and co-processing of the sorted dry rejects from municipal solid waste are to be commonly adopted “Waste to Energy” technologies.
- V. **Waste disposal.**—Remaining residual waste, which ideally comprises of inerts, shall be disposed in sanitary landfills constructed in accordance with stipulations of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- VI. The Integrated Solid Waste Management system shall be environment friendly. Waste minimization, waste recycling, waste-to-energy strategies and landfill gas capture and use which are promoted in the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall be adopted for reduction of greenhouse gases.

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### CHAPTER-III

## MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COLLECTION & TRANSPORTATION

### 4. Segregation & Primary Storage of Municipal Solid Waste :

- (a) It will be prime responsibility of every waste generator/citizen to segregate the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous wastes in suitable covered bins and handover segregated wastes to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors designated by ULBs or Agency Hired by ULBs once a day or at the frequency as decided by respective local body on the timing fixed by the service provider. Every citizen has to pay a fixed monthly rental for the services of door-to-door garbage collection.
- (b) Waste generators shall be encouraged to segregate waste and store at source in three separate colour bins *i.e.* green—for biodegradable waste, blue—for non-biodegradable, red—for domestic hazardous waste.
- (c) All institutions with more than 5,000 sqm. area shall, within one year from the date of notification of these bye-laws and in partnership with the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat.
- (d) No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat, at least three working days in advance and such person or the organiser of such event shall ensure segregation of waste at source and handing over of segregated waste to waste collector or agency as specified by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat.
- (e) Used sanitary waste are to be securely wrapped as and when generated in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a newspaper or suitable biodegradable wrapping material and place the same in the bin meant for non-biodegradable waste or dry waste.



- (f) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated during the course of his activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, *etc.*, and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot or container or vehicle as notified by the Municipality.
- (g) Store separately construction and demolition waste, as and when generated, in his own premises and shall dispose off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- (h) Bulk waste generators of garden and horticulture waste like park, stadium *etc.* shall store separately in their premises and dispose of the same as may be prescribed by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat from time to time.
- (i) No untreated bio-medical waste, e-waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be mixed with municipal solid waste and such waste shall follow the rules specifically separately specified for the purpose.
- (j) Every waste generator has to ensure that there is no practice of burning or burying the solid waste generated by him, throwing on streets/open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.
- (k) Littering of waste on streets/open space/water bodies/drain shall be fined on the spot. On iterative they will be punishable and can be subjected to court as per rule.
- (l) Time to time awareness generation campaigns should be organised to motivate people. RWA (Resident Welfare Association), Local NGOs, representative of public association and elected local member should be involved in the programme to motivate citizen.

#### **5. Primary Collection of Municipal Solid Waste.—**

- (a) Each and every house in the city/town should be approached for the primary collection of waste by means of wheel barrow, push cart, tricycle, small auto tipper depending on the size of road available.
- (b) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to arrange for daily door-to-door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes, *etc.*, this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;
- (c) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door-to-door collection of waste;
- (d) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration of informal waste pickers in solid waste management including door-to-door collection of waste.

- (e) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation.
- (f) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible.
- (g) Time for the door-to-door collection services will have to fixed by the concern ULBs. Generally timing should to be between 6.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. For proper waste collection vehicle such as tricycle, auto tipper used for door-to-door garbage collection should be equipped with Alarm with audible decibel fixed as per the rules and timing should be strictly followed by the sanitation workers.
- (h) For door-to-door garbage collection from commercial complex, offices and secondary bins timing should be between 9.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
- (i) For proper solid waste management & grievance redress Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat should set up small office/centre in each ward of their boundaries.
- (j) Under door-to-door services user charge for collection should be formulated on the following criteria :—

Sl. No	Category of User	User Charge on monthly basis (INR)
1.	Household (area less than 2000 sq. feet)	50
2.	Household (area more than 2000 sq. feet)	100
3.	Commercial Complex (dhabba, sweet shop, coffee houses, provisional stores)	350
4.	Pan Shop	80
5.	Tea Shop	80
6.	Shops (daily needs, cloths)	100
7.	Vegetables & fruits shops (Wholesale)	1000
8.	Vegetables & fruits shops (Retails)	250
9.	Sweet /snacks shop (Big)	400
10.	Offices (2 rooms)	100
11.	Offices (3-5 rooms)	250
12.	Offices (6-10 rooms)	1000
13.	Offices (11-20 rooms)	2000
14.	Offices (more than 20 rooms)	2000 for 20 rooms + 100 per additional room
15.	Bank	500
	Bank Floor Area > 1000 sq. feet	750
16.	Govt. Schools	100
17.	Private Schools upto 100 students on producing student's enrolment certificate	500
18.	Private Schools (more than 100 students)	1500
19.	Bakeries (small)	500
20.	Bakeries (manufacturing units)	1200
21.	PG Hostel/Guest House (upto 10 rooms)	500
22.	PG Hostel/Guest House (11 - 20 rooms)	1500
23.	PG Hostel/Guest House (21 - 30 rooms)	2500




24.	PG Hostel / Guest House (more 30 rooms)	2500 for 30 rooms + 500 per additional room
25.	Dharamshala	550
26.	Factories (Manufacturing unit) other than notified in any other category	1500
27.	Workshop (Tyre puncture shop)	100
28.	Workshop (repair shop)	250
29.	Workshop (repair + spare parts shop)	500
30.	Workshop (vehicle showroom, repair + spare parts)	750
31.	Workshop (those not touching any NH or SH)	300
32.	Restaurants	1500
33.	Restaurants + Bar	1700
34.	Cinema Hall (Theatre, multiples)	1500
35.	Govt. College	1000
36.	Private College	1500
37.	Hospital/Nursing Home (upto 50 beds)	1500
38.	Hospital/Nursing Home (51 - 100 beds)	2000
39.	Hospital/Nursing Home (more than 100 beds)	2000 + 250 per additional bed
40.	Clinics	150
41.	Clinics with medicines shops	250
42.	Chemist shop	200
43.	Laboratory	200
44.	Banquet Hall/Hotel	2000 & 2000 per trip on demand
45.	Special Hotels more than 50 Rooms	1500 & 2000 per trip on demand
46.	Vehicle on demand for Dumper	3000 per trip
47.	Big Malls	2000 per floor
48.	Meat Shops (other than subscribed with chicken waste collection vehicle)	500
49.	Confectionary + Veg Shop	250
50.	Scrap Dealers	400
51.	Street Vendor	100
52.	Cow Dung from cattle at households	350
54.	Any other establishment(s) not mentioned above	To be decided by ULB

**Note:**—User charge as prescribed above can be revised by the ULB time to time keeping in view the polluter pay principal to meet the operation and maintenance cost of the services under Solid waste management.

(k) User charge mentioned above for door-to-door services needs to be collected from each and every household & other establishments of all the wards in the municipal boundaries of the ULBs. Users charge decided above, contact person's name & number needs to be conveyed to general public through different media such as display on the vehicles used for these services, hoardings, pamphlets etc. also, awareness generation campaigns need to be organised.

(l) No manual loading or unloading of waste in compactor should be practised with open hand or without safety measure as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

**6. Secondary Storage of Municipal Solid Waste.**—Municipality by their own or with help of Agency hired needs to develop storage bins/secondary storage points for the collection of waste generated in the town, they will also be responsible to monitor the condition of these bins so that no filthy or unhygienic condition develops around. While establishing or monitoring secondary storage bins following precaution needs to be taken care :—

- (a) Storage/Secondary storage bins should be designed and develop on the basis of the quantity of waste generated, density of population in the notified municipal boundaries. Minimum distance between two bins should be 500 meters and within radius of 1 km. maximum numbers of bins should limited upto to 5. Established bins must be covered with movable lid and must be approachable/connected with metallic or non-metallic road.
- (b) Bins provided by Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat or any hired agency should be designed in such a manner so that waste disposed in does not get scattered in open atmosphere and it should be artistic in nature so that it motivates people to dispose their waste in the bins not in open.
- (c) Bins placed at designated place by Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat or any hired agency should motivate people to practice waste segregation and it should be placed as per Solid Waste Management Rule, 2016 having colour coding for different types of waste.
  -  Green.— Biodegradable waste (food waste, garden waste)
  -  Blue.—Non-Biodegradable waste
  -  Red.— Hazardous or toxics waste
- (d) Well-designed Vehicle like auto Tipper/Compactor should be used for the purpose of transportation of waste and evacuating the bins.
- (e) All the cooperative society, residential welfare association/society, institutional organisation will be responsible to place suitable quantity of bins approved by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat on the fixed place in their compound so that waste generated from there can be stored properly and collected from time to time by the municipal vehicle. User charge for these services fixed by the ULBs should be collected by the authorised person of local body.
- (f) It will be prime responsibility of all the waste generators/citizens to store and sell/ handover the recyclable waste to the ragpickers/kabadiwala or person/organisation designated by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat. They have to ensure that no such waste is being disposed on the road/ drain/secondary storage bins/open space.
- (g) Door-to-door garbage collection, secondary storage bins, collection & transportation, processing of waste and disposal of waste in sanitary land fill site, all these services will be provided by Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat or any hired agency. ULBs will charge user fee for all these services and violator will be fined on the spot or punished and can be subjected to court as per rule.
- (h) Waste from the slaughter house, fish market, fruit & vegetable market is biodegradable in nature, so proper storage facility should be designed so that no health hazard spreads from this & facility for composting should be developed to make use of such waste in

- generating organic manure from it. For ensuring proper disposal of such waste every generator have to ensure best storage facility and segregation of such waste at source and door-to-door collection should be practiced by ULBs to collect 100% of such waste and take to processing plant. On violation, waste generator should be fined on the spot or punished and can be subjected to court as per rule.
- (i) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square kilometres or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centres.
  - (j) Bio medical & industrial waste should not be mixed with municipal waste and such waste should be stored and disposed separately as per the rules applicable. For the disposal of bio-medical waste Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility (CBMWTF) should be developed in each ULB either separately or on the cluster basis. By paying the fixed user fee such waste can be easily disposed off.
  - (k) Construction and demolition waste should be stored separately as and when generated, in his/her own premises and shall be disposed off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016. ULBs should fix user charge for transportation and disposal of C&D waste and generator should dispose this waste by paying the charge as per the rules and at the designated place. Disposing of such waste in open space, road side, common place will be treated as illegal and fined as per the rules.
  - (l) Gardening/Horticultural waste should also be stored separately at source. ULBs should fix a day or two in week and some place where generator should give their waste and from there it should be transported to disposal site.
  - (m) Dry leaves, plastic and other such waste should not be burnt in open, doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable, violator should be fined as per the rules.
  - (n) Stray animal should be restricted from roaming in and around the waste disposal site & secondary storage bins or any public place in the town.
  - (o) Every citizen, institutions, office buildings, commercial complexes has to ensure that there is no open discharge of grey water, black water or any other such polluted water in drain, open space or on road which can spread health issues, doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable as per the rules.
  - (p) No person should dispose dead animal or any such material in open space, road side, community-park or any other place which can spread pollution and health issues, doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable as per the rules.
  - (q) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transportation vehicle is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body.

- (r) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat can develop bins free solid waste management facility but for this 100% waste collection from the door step of the generator should be ensured.

#### **7. Secondary Collection & Transportation of Municipal Solid Waste:—**

- (a) Each storage bins/secondary storage bins should be attended daily by the help of auto tipper, tractor, compactor *etc.*
- (b) Closed vehicle should be used for the transportation of waste. To reduce the frequency of loading and unloading of waste compactor should be used.
- (c) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat will have to ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility.
- (d) Transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of such waste.
- (e) Transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility. Ensure transportation of construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

### **CHAPTER-IV**

#### **MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PROCESSING & DISPOSAL**

##### **8. Waste Processing Plant :**

Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat with help of State Pollution Control Board approval needs to develop solid waste management/processing plant to make use of daily generated biodegradable waste so that it can reduce the quantity of waste being disposed at the sanitary land fill site.

- (a) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions.
- (b) Involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility.
- (c) For processing of biodegradable waste Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to establish waste processing plant such as composting plant–windrow compost plant, vermin composting plant, waste to energy or any other such technology by their own or with help of any other licensed company/firm/organisation on Build-operate-transfer (BOT)/object oriented (OO) method.

- (d) For processing of mixed recyclable waste Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to establish recycling units such as incineration, RDF Plant or other such recycling technology by their own or with help of any other licensed company/firm/organisation on Build-operate-transfer (BOT)/object oriented (OO) method.
- (e) Municipality may also send the non-biodegradable/dry waste as RDF to nearby cement factories for co-processing.

## **9. Waste Disposal :**

(a) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline for setting up and operationalisation of sanitary landfill is over.

(b) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill.

(c) Sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill.

(d) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of biomining and bio-remediation and where so ever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites.

(e) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to ensure that in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per land fill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.

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## **CHAPTER-V**

### **MONITORING BY WARD COMMITTEE**

**Constitution of Ward Sanitation Committee.**—A Ward Sanitation Committee shall be constituted in each ward of the Nagar Panchayat. The Ward Sanitation Committee shall have 11 to 15 members. The members of the WSC would comprise of ward member, sanitary inspector, tax collector or a designated officer by Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat for each ward, representatives of Residential Welfare Associations (RWAs) of the ward, representatives from slum sanitation committee, representatives of Community Based Organisations (SHGs, youth club etc), local leaders, senior citizens etc. The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee the sanitation activity in the ward.

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## **CHAPTER-VI**

### **STAKEHOLDER'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

#### **10. Responsibilities of various stake-holders :**

##### **10.1 Responsibilities of Waste Generators:**

- (a) No waste generator shall throw the waste generated by him on the street, open spaces, drain or water bodies.

- (b) No person shall let the dirty water, mud, night soil, cow dung, urine, polluted water from their own house, organisation, commercial establishments to accumulate in their own compound nor let it flow on common streets in a way that the environment gets polluted by foul smell or poses a threat to public health.
- (c) To wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in a newspaper or suitable bio-degradable wrapping material and place the same in the domestic bin meant for non-biodegradable waste.
- (d) All citizens shall have the responsibility to dispose of the recyclable waste generated in their complexes to the waste pickers authorised by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat or waste collector or containers of the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat and not put it on the road under any circumstances.
- (e) All waste generators shall pay user fees as specified in these bye-laws.
- (f) No waste generator shall throw, burn or bury the solid waste generated by him on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies,
- (g) No dead animals or their remains to be thrown in any public places or any such place, which create any kind of pollution.
- (h) If any person is found violating activities prohibited for doing, fine charges shall be collected from the offender by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat.

### **10.2 Responsibility of Ward Sanitation Committee:**

- (a) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee the sanitation and cleanliness activities in ward.
- (b) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall act as a grievances redressal point on sanitation issues at ward level.
- (c) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall have the power to impose fine on any offender and also have the power to waive of penalties.
- (d) The Ward Sanitation Committee will promote home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygiene around the facility.
- (e) The Ward Sanitation Committee will give warning to any offenders of these bye-laws. After two warning by the Ward Sanitation Committee or the Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat, penalty shall be collected from the violator as per the provisions of these bye-laws.

### **10.3 Responsibility of the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat:**

- (a) The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall within its territorial area, be responsible for ensuring daily and throughout the year system of cleaning of all common roads, places, temporary settlements, slums, areas, markets, its own parks, gardens, tourist spots, cemeteries and shall be bound to collect the garbage from the nearest declared storage containers, and transport it every day to the final disposal point in closed



vehicles for which the municipal authority may engage private parties on contract or Public Private Partnership mode, apart from its own permanent cleaning staff and vehicles.

- (b) The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat or the authorized agency engaged by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall provide and maintain suitable community bins on public roads or other public spaces.
- (c) The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat for the purpose of managing such sanitation activities in decentralised and regular manner shall designate one ward officer, in every ward to supervise the spots of containers, public toilets, community toilets or urinals in public places, transfer station for public garbage, landfill processing units etc. for final disposal of city's garbage.
- (d) The designated ward officer by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall also be a member of the concerned Ward Sanitation Committee which shall act as the first point of grievance redressal on sanitation issues of the concerned ward and meet complaints of citizens on issues of sanitation.
- (e) The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the technologies and the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board.
- (f) The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall create awareness through Information, education and communication (IEC) campaign and educate the waste generators on minimal generation of waste, not to litter, re-use the waste to the extent possible, practice segregation of wet bio-degradable waste, dry recyclable and combustible waste and domestic hazardous waste at source, wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in a newspaper or suitable bio-degradable wrapping material and place the same in the domestic bin meant for non-biodegradable waste, storage of segregated waste at source and payment of monthly user fee.
- (g) Chemical fertilizers shall be replaced by use of compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat and any other places within two years of notification.
- (h) Promote recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.
- (i) The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall make efforts to streamline and formalize Solid Waste Management Systems and endeavour that the informal sector workers in waste management (rag pickers) are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of Solid Waste Management in cities.
- (j) Ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce.

- (k) Ensure occupational safety of the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat own staffs and staffs of outsource agency involved in collection, transport and handling waste by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipments.
- (l) In case of an accident at any solid waste processing or treatment or disposal facility or landfill site, the officer-in-charge of the facility shall report to the Municipal Council/ Nagar Panchayat immediately which shall review and issue instructions if any, to the in-charge of the facility.

## CHAPTER-VII

### PROSECUTION & PENALTIES

#### 11. Prosecution :

- (I) Prosecution can be made on violation of above said rules Under Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Himachal Pradesh Council/Nagar Panchayat Act, 1994 and Environmental Protection Act, 1986. Even the prosecution can be made on the official/workers responsible for implementing so called services under the above said bye-laws if they are not performing their task or delaying their responsibility to implement the services.
- (II) Whosoever contravenes the provision of above said bye-laws shall be in addition to the penalties already mentioned under any act/rules/laws/bye-laws for time being in force would be liable for disconnection of water supply, electricity and other civic amenities and the Executive Officer/Secretaries of the ULB may request the competent authorities to withdraw any other services if granted in favour of Institution/ Commercial Establishment/person committing the offence.

#### 12. Penalties :

On the violation of above said municipal bye-laws fixed penalties are as below:

Sl. No	Offence	Municipal Council/ Nagar Panchayat
1.	Littering by People of residential colony	Rs. 500 per day
2.	Open dumping by shopkeepers	Rs. 1000 per day
3.	Littering/open dumping by restaurants owners	Rs. 2000 per day
4.	Littering/open dumping by Hotel Owners	Rs. 2000 per day
5.	Littering/open dumping by Industries	Rs. 5000 per day
6.	Street Vendor like fast-food, chat, ice-cream, juice corner etc.	Rs. 250 per day
7.	Open defecation/ urination in public place	Rs. 500 per offence committed
8.	Disposal of dung in open space/public place	Rs. 2000 per day
9.	Disposal of construction & demolition waste in open space/ road side/public place by resident.	Rs. 2000 per day
10.	Littering of waste like dung, construction & demolition waste on road while transporting through private tractor/vehicle.	Rs. 2000 per day
11.	Disposal of waste water from house in non-authorised place	Rs. 2000 per day
12.	Disposal of sewer in non-authorised place	Rs. 5000 per day
13.	Not keeping of closed dust bins in adequate number & quantity by owners mentioned from Sl. No 2-6.	Rs. 5000 per day

14.	Spilling of oil, dust, water & other material by road side motar, bike, Bicycle repair mechanics.	Rs 1000 per day
15.	Disposal of skin, feather, blood, flash or any other material of animal(s) by shopkeeper.	Rs. 2000 per day
16.	Littering by pet animals like dogs, cow, etc. on road side/ open space/community place.	Rs. 1000 per day
17.	Littering or disposal of waste in front of marriage hall, community place, exhibition hall, mela ground.	Rs. 5000 per day
18.	Encroachment of Road for by Dhabas or any other such shop and disposing of waste on road side, open space.	Rs. 1000 per day
19.	Encroachment of Road for by fruit, vegetable local vendor and disposing of waste on road side, open space.	Rs. 250 per day
20.	Encroachment of road hair cutting saloon and disposing of waste on road side, open space.	Rs. 250 per day
21.	Encroachment & Disposal of construction & demolition waste in open space/road side/public place by Businessman, shopkeepers.	Rs. 5000 per day
22.	Disposal of waste by private nursing home/ hospital, clinics, Dispensaries on road side, open space.	Rs. 5000 per day
23.	Non-Segregation of waste at source	
	(i) Residents	Rs. 250 for first offence and Rs. 500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
	(ii) Shopkeepers	Rs. 500 for first offence and Rs. 1000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
	(iii) Restaurants owners	Rs. 1000 for first offence and Rs. 2000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
	(iv) Hotel Owners	Rs. 1500 for first offence and Rs. 2500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
	(v) Industrial Establishment	Rs. 3000 for first offence and Rs. 5000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
	(vi) Sweets, snacks, fast food, Ice-creams, sugarcane & other juice and vegetables vendor carts	Rs. 250 for first offence and Rs. 500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.

**13. Repeal/Contradict :**

- ✓ Once these bye-laws come into force any other rules, bye-laws, policy with regard to this matter adopted by any ULB will be considered as disaffirm.
- ✓ Any work done or scheme implemented under any previous rules/bye-laws will not be impugned unless until it is just opposite or completely contrary to the action to be taken under the above said bye-laws.

Sd/-  
Secretary,  
Sub-Divisional Officer (C)-cum-  
Addl. Charge Secretary,  
Nagar Panchayat, Arki, H. P.

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT****NOTIFICATION**

*Shimla-171002, the 29th August, 2018*

**No. AHY-A (1)-8/2018.**—The Governor, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to order the up-gradation of following Veterinary Dispensaries to that of Veterinary Hospitals with immediate effect in public interest alongwith creation and filling up of one post of Veterinary Officer, one post of Animal Husbandry Assistant and one post of Animal Husbandry Attendant for each Veterinary Hospital:—

1. Veterinary Dispensary Jarol, Distt. Mandi
2. Veterinary Dispensary Maloh, Distt. Mandi
3. Veterinary Dispensary Burma Papri, Distt. Sirmaur

The posts of Veterinary Officer will be filled up on contract basis and the posts of Animal Husbandry Attendant will be filled up on daily wages basis and whereas the posts of Animal Husbandry Assistant will be filled up by promotion. The expenditure involved will be debitable to Major Head 2403—Animal Husbandry, 101—Veterinary Services and Animal Health, 01—SOON-Hospital & Dispensaries (Non-Plan) under Demand No. 14 during the year 2018-19.

By order,  
Sd/-  
Principal Secretary (AH).

**ब अदालत सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0**

श्रीमती चन्दु देवी पत्नी श्री लच्छमे राम, निवासी सजवाड, डाकघर सोझा, तहसील बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0।

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रार्थना-पत्र जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

उपरोक्त प्रार्थी ने अधोहस्ताक्षरी की अदालत में प्रार्थना-पत्र मय ब्यान हल्फिया इस आशय से गुजारा है कि उसकी जन्म तिथि 01-07-1964 है जो ग्राम पंचायत खाडागाड के अभिलेख में दर्ज न है और जिसे दर्ज करवाना चाहती है।

इस सम्बन्ध में सर्वसाधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि चन्दु देवी की जन्म तिथि ग्राम पंचायत खाडागाड के अभिलेख में दर्ज करने में यदि किसी को कोई आपत्ति हो तो वह दिनांक 15-09-2018 तक असालतन व वकालतन अदालत हजा में आकर अपनी आपत्ति दर्ज करे। बाद गुजरने तारीख के किसी भी प्रकार का एतराज मान्य न होगा तथा एकतरफा कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जाकर जन्म तिथि का इन्द्राज करने के आदेश पारित किए जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 07-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/-  
सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी,  
बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0।

**ब अदालत सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0**

श्री यशवंत सिंह पुत्र श्री अनूप राम, निवासी डोघर, डाकघर कोटला, तहसील बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0।

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रार्थना-पत्र जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

श्री यशवंत सिंह ने अधोहस्ताक्षरी की अदालत में प्रार्थना-पत्र बमय ब्यान हल्फिया इस आशय से गुजारा है कि उसकी पुत्री टारना देवी की जन्म तिथि 16-11-2014 है जो कि ग्राम पंचायत कोटला के अभिलेख में दर्ज न है और जिसे दर्ज करवाना चाहता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में सर्वसाधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि यशवंत सिंह की पुत्री टारना देवी की जन्म तिथि ग्राम पंचायत कोटला के अभिलेख में दर्ज करने में यदि किसी को कोई आपत्ति हो तो वह दिनांक 15-09-2018 तक असालतन व वकालतन अदालत हजा में आकर अपनी आपत्ति दर्ज करे। बाद गुजरने तारीख के किसी भी प्रकार का एतराज मान्य न होगा तथा एकतरफा कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जाकर जन्म तिथि का इन्द्राज करने के आदेश पारित किए जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 07-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—  
सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी,  
बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0।

ब अदालत सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0

श्री यशवंत सिंह पुत्र श्री अनूप राम, निवासी डोघर, डाकघर कोटला, तहसील बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0।

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रार्थना—पत्र जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

श्री यशवंत सिंह ने अधोहस्ताक्षरी की अदालत में प्रार्थना—पत्र बमय ब्यान हल्फिया इस आशय से गुजारा है कि उसकी पुत्री गीता देवी की जन्म तिथि 14-05-2013 है जो कि ग्राम पंचायत कोटला के अभिलेख में दर्ज न है और जिसे दर्ज करवाना चाहता है।

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आज दिनांक 07-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—  
सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी,  
बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0।

ब अदालत सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0

श्री जीवन लाल पुत्र श्री केवल राम, निवासी शजाहु, डाकघर अनाह, तहसील बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0।

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रार्थना—पत्र जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

उपरोक्त प्रार्थी ने अधोहस्ताक्षरी की अदालत में प्रार्थना-पत्र मय ब्यान हलफिया इस आशय से गुजारा है कि उसकी पुत्री काव्या ठाकुर की जन्म तिथि 11-12-2014 है जो कि ग्राम पंचायत श्री कोट के अभिलेख में दर्ज न है और जिसे दर्ज करवाना चाहता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में सर्वसाधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि जीवन लाल की पुत्री काव्य ठाकुर की जन्म तिथि ग्राम पंचायत श्री कोट के अभिलेख में दर्ज करने में यदि किसी को कोई आपत्ति हो तो वह दिनांक 15-09-2018 तक असालतन व वकालतन अदालत हजा में आकर अपनी आपत्ति दर्ज करे। बाद गुजरने तारीख के किसी भी प्रकार का एतराज मान्य न होगा तथा एकतरफा कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जाकर जन्म तिथि का इन्द्राज करने के आदेश पारित किए जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 04-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—  
सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी,  
बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0।

### ब अदालत सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी, बन्जार, तहसील बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0

किस्म मुकद्दमा.—नगर पंचायत के अभिलेख में नाम दुरुस्ती करने बारे।

श्री द्रौम्पती देवी पत्नी श्री लक्ष्य देव, निवासी गांव देहुरी, डाकघर कलवारी, तहसील बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0 ने बमय शपथ-पत्र इस कार्यालय/न्यायालय में प्रार्थना-पत्र इस आशय से गुजारा है कि प्रार्थिनी के पुत्र भुपेश कुमार की पैदाइश के रिकार्ड में उनका नाम रक्षा देवी व उनके पति का नाम अंग्रजी में Lakshya Dev लिखा गया है जो कि गलत है, जबकि प्रार्थिनी का नाम द्रौम्पती देवी व उनके पति का नाम Lakshay Dev है जो सही है। इसे नगर पंचायत के अभिलेख में दुरुस्त करवाना चाहती है।

इस सम्बन्ध में इशतहार द्वारा सर्वसाधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी को रक्षा देवी के स्थान पर द्रौम्पती देवी और Lakshya Dev के स्थान पर Lakshay Dev नगर पंचायत के अभिलेख में दर्ज करने बारे कोई आपत्ति हो तो वह दिनांक 15-09-2018 तक असालतन व वकालतन अपनी आपत्ति पेश करे। तारीख गुजरने के बाद किसी भी प्रकार का एतराज मान्य न होगा तथा एकतरफा कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जाकर दुरुस्ती के आदेश पारित किए जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 04-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—  
सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी,  
बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0।

### ब अदालत सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी, बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0

किस्म मुकद्दमा.—राजस्व रिकार्ड में नाम दुरुस्ती करने बारे।

श्रीमती जगेन्द्री देवी पत्नी श्री तआरु राम, निवासी गांव अडेशा, डाकघर कलवारी, तहसील बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0 ने बमय शपथ-पत्र इस कार्यालय/न्यायालय में प्रार्थना-पत्र इस आशय से गुजारा है कि प्रार्थिनी का नाम राजस्व रिकार्ड में शकुंतला लिखा गया है जो कि गलत है, जबकि प्रार्थिनी का नाम जगेन्द्री देवी है जो कि सही है। इसे दुरुस्त करवाना चाहती है।

इस सम्बन्ध में इशतहार द्वारा सर्वसाधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति को शकुंतला की जगह जगेन्द्री देवी दर्ज करने बारे कोई आपत्ति हो तो वह दिनांक 15-09-2018 तक असालतन व वकालतन अदालत हजा में आकर अपनी आपत्ति दर्ज करे। तारीख गुजरने के बाद किसी भी प्रकार का एतराज मान्य न होगा तथा एकतरफा कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जाकर दुरुस्ती के आदेश पारित किए जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 07-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—  
सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी,  
बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0।

### ब अदालत सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी, बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0

किस्म मुकद्दमा.—राजस्व रिकार्ड में नाम दुरुस्ती करने बारे।

श्री कुन्दन लाल, भीम सेन व तुलसी राम पुत्रगण स्व0 श्री उत्तम राम पुत्र श्रीमती नोखु देवी, निवासी गांव हुरला, डाकघर चनौन, तहसील बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0 ने बमय शपथ-पत्र इस कार्यालय/न्यायालय में प्रार्थना-पत्र इस आशय से गुजारा है कि उनके पिता का नाम राजस्व रिकार्ड भूमि खसरा नं0 896-905, 903/81 व 896 खतौनी 87/140 में उत्तम राम पुत्र श्री संगत राम पुत्र आमणु लिखा गया है। जो कि गलत है, जबकि प्रार्थीगण के पिता का नाम उत्तम राम पुत्र श्रीमती नोखु देवी है जो कि सही है। इसे दुरुस्त करवाना चाहते हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में इशतहार द्वारा सर्वसाधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति को उत्तम राम पुत्र श्री संगत राम पुत्र आमणु की जगह उत्तम राम पुत्र श्रीमती नोखु देवी दर्ज करने बारे कोई आपत्ति हो तो वह दिनांक 15-09-2018 तक असालतन व वकालतन अदालत हजा में आकर अपनी आपत्ति दर्ज करे। तारीख गुजरने के बाद किसी भी प्रकार का एतराज मान्य न होगा तथा एकतरफा कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जाकर दुरुस्ती के आदेश पारित किए जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 07-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—  
सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम श्रेणी,  
बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू, हि0 प्र0।

### ब अदालत श्री एन0 एस0 नेगी, कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, तहसील रोहडू, जिला शिमला, हि0 प्र0

श्री भोपिन्दर सिंह मच्छान पुत्र स्व0 श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ, निवासी बशटाडी, डा0 कुटाडा, तहसील रोहडू, जिला शिमला, हि0 प्र0 प्रार्थी।

बनाम

आम जनता

उनवान मुकद्दमा.—दरखास्त जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म एवं मृत्यु पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत।



इस कार्यालय में श्री भोपिन्दर सिंह मच्छान पुत्र स्व० श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ, निवासी बशटाडी, डा० कुटाडा, तहसील रोहडू, जिला शिमला, हि० प्र० ने प्रार्थना-पत्र गुजार कर निवेदन किया है कि उनकी माताजी स्व० श्रीमती राधा देवी की मृत्यु दिनांक 16-09-2005 को हो चुकी है परन्तु अज्ञानतावश उसकी मृत्यु तिथि को ग्राम पंचायत कुटाडा के मृत्यु रजिस्टर में आज तक पंजीकृत नहीं किया गया है तथा उसकी मृत्यु तिथि को दर्ज करने के आदेश ग्राम पंचायत कुटाडा को दिये जावें।

अतः इस इशतहार द्वारा आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी को भी उपरोक्त की मृत्यु तिथि को ग्राम पंचायत कुटाडा के मृत्यु रजिस्टर में दर्ज करने में किसी भी प्रकार का उजर व एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 12-09-2018 तक असालतन व वकालतन हाजिर होकर लिखित व मौखिक प्रस्तुत करें। यदि उक्त तारीख तक कोई उजर/एतराज प्रस्तुत नहीं हुआ तो यह समझा जावेगा कि प्रार्थी की माता की मृत्यु तिथि ग्राम पंचायत कुटाडा में दर्ज करने हेतु कोई आपत्ति नहीं है तथा मृत्यु तिथि ग्राम पंचायत कुटाडा में दर्ज करने के आदेश पारित कर दिये जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 13-08-2018 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

एन० एस० नेगी,  
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,  
रोहडू, जिला शिमला (हि० प्र०)।

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**ब अदालत उप-मंडलाधिकारी (नागरिक), चौपाल, तहसील चौपाल, जिला शिमला,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश**

श्रीमती कविता पत्नी श्री प्रताप सिंह, गांव लंजोंठ, ग्राम पंचायत ठाना, डाकघर व तहसील चौपाल, जिला शिमला, हिमाचल प्रदेश।

बनाम

(1) आम जनता,

(2) प्रधान ग्राम पंचायत ठाना, तहसील चौपाल, जिला शिमला।

विषय.—वादी कविता (गीता) पत्नी प्रताप सिंह गीता का नाम ग्राम पंचायत ठाना में बदलने बारे।

श्रीमती कविता (पंचायत रिकार्ड अनुसार गीता) ने इस न्यायालय में एक दरखवास्त गुजारी है कि उसका नाम ग्राम पंचायत ठाना में गीता दर्ज है, परन्तु अब मैं अपना नाम बदलकर कविता रखना चाहती हूँ।

अतः इस इशतहार के माध्यम से ग्राम पंचायत ठाना की जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति को कविता (पंचायत रिकार्ड अनुसार गीता) के नाम तबदीली बारे कोई आपत्ति हो तो वह तारीख निश्चित 13-09-2018 से पूर्व या तारीख निश्चित पर लिखित रूप में अपनी आपत्ति जाहिर करें अन्यथा नाम तबदीली बारे आदेश पारित करके आगामी कार्यवाही हेतु सचिव ग्राम पंचायत ठाना को भेज दिया जायेगा।

आज तारीख 13-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर सहित अदालत से जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—  
उप-मंडलाधिकारी (नागरिक),  
चौपाल, तहसील चौपाल, जिला शिमला (हि० प्र०)।

**In the Court of Shri Anil Sharma, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shimla (R),  
District Shimla (H. P.)**

Sh. Narayan Dass s/o Late Shri Med Ram, r/o Village Bagna, P.O. Jathia Devi, Tehsil & District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.

*Versus*

General Public

. . Respondent.

Whereas Sh. Narayan Dass s/o Late Shri Med Ram, r/o Village Bagna, P.O. Jathia Devi, Tehsil & District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh has filed an application alongwith affidavit in the court of undersigned under section 13(3) of the Birth & Death Registration Act, 1969 to enter the date of death of his grandmother named Smt. Suhehru Devi w/o Late Sh. Dhundiya Ram, r/o Village Bagna, P.O. Jathia Devi, Tehsil & District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh in the record of Secy., Birth and Death, Gram Panchayat Baggi, Tehsil & District Shimla.

Sl. No.	Name of the family member	Relation	Date of Death
1.	Suhehru Devi	Grandmother	11-06-1983

Hence, this proclamation is issued to the general public if they have any objection/claim regarding date of death of above named in the record of Gram Panchayat Baggi, Tehsil & District Shimla may file their claims/objections on or before one month of publication of this notice in Govt. Gazette in this court, failing which necessary orders will be passed.

Issued today 27-08-2018 under my signature and seal of the court.

Seal.

Sd/-

*Sub-Divisional Magistrate,  
Shimla (R), District Shimla.*

ब अदालत श्री केशव राम कोली, तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, नालागढ़,  
जिला सोलन, हि० प्र०

मु० नं० : 10/18

श्रीमती प्रेम देवी

बनाम

आम जनता

विषय.—प्रार्थना—पत्र जेरे धारा 13(3) हि० प्र० पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

नोटिस बनाम आम जनता।

श्रीमती प्रेम देवी पत्नी श्री नागेन्द्र, निवासी दभोटा, तहसील नालागढ़, जिला सोलन ने इस अदालत में शपथ—पत्र सहित मुकद्दमा दायर किया है कि उसके पुत्र रनजन कुमार का जन्म दिनांक 31-12-2004 को हुआ है परन्तु ग्राम पंचायत दभोटा में जन्म पंजीकृत न है। अतः इसे पंजीकृत किये जाने के आदेश दिये जायें।

अतः इस नोटिस के द्वारा समस्त जनता को तथा सम्बन्धित सम्बन्धियों को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी को उपरोक्त रनजन कुमार की जन्म तिथि पंजीकरण किये जाने बारे कोई एतराज हो तो वह अपना एतराज हमारी अदालत में दिनांक 07-09-2018 को असालतन या वकालतन हाजिर आकर पेश कर सकता है अन्यथा मुताबिक शपथ-पत्र जन्म तिथि पंजीकृत किये जाने बारे आदेश पारित कर दिये जायेंगे।

आज दिनांक 07-08-2018 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत द्वारा जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित /—  
तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,  
नालागढ़, जिला सोलन (हि0 प्र0)।

ब अदालत श्री केशव राम कोली, तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, नालागढ़,  
जिला सोलन, हि0 प्र0

मु0 नं0 : 11/18

श्रीमती प्रेम देवी

बनाम

आम जनता

विषय.—प्रार्थना-पत्र जेरे धारा 13(3) हि0 प्र0 पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

नोटिस बनाम आम जनता।

श्रीमती प्रेम देवी पत्नी श्री नागेन्द्र, निवासी दभोटा, तहसील नालागढ़, जिला सोलन ने इस अदालत में शपथ-पत्र सहित मुकद्दमा दायर किया है कि उसकी पुत्री अलका कुमारी का जन्म दिनांक 02-05-2006 को हुआ है परन्तु ग्राम पंचायत दभोटा में जन्म पंजीकृत न है। अतः इसे पंजीकृत किये जाने के आदेश दिये जायें।

अतः इस नोटिस के द्वारा समस्त जनता को तथा सम्बन्धित सम्बन्धियों को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी को उपरोक्त अलका कुमारी की जन्म तिथि पंजीकरण किये जाने बारे कोई एतराज हो तो वह अपना एतराज हमारी अदालत में दिनांक 07-09-2018 को असालतन या वकालतन हाजिर आकर पेश कर सकता है अन्यथा मुताबिक शपथ-पत्र जन्म तिथि पंजीकृत किये जाने बारे आदेश पारित कर दिये जायेंगे।

आज दिनांक 07-08-2018 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत द्वारा जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित /—  
तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,  
नालागढ़, जिला सोलन (हि0 प्र0)।

